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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/049,693	06/17/2002	Wolf Bertling	10848-019001	4674
7590	02/06/2006		EXAMINER	
Fish & Richardson Suite 300 60 South Sixth Street Minneapolis, MN 55402			JUNG, UNSU	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1641	

DATE MAILED: 02/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/049,693	BERTLING ET AL.
	Examiner Unsu Jung	Art Unit 1641

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 December 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 11-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 11-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicants' amendments to cancel claims 20-24 and amend claim 11 in the reply filed on December 12, 2005 have been acknowledged and entered.
2. Applicants' amendment to the Abstract in the reply filed on December 12, 2005 has been acknowledged and entered.
3. Claims 11-19 are pending.

Specification

4. Applicant's arguments, see p4, filed on December 12, 2005, with respect to the objection of the Abstract have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection of the Abstract has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter

which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The process of claims 17 and 18, wherein a change in amplitude or phase is an electrical property to identify the presence of the anti-counterfeiting mark, is not supported by the original specification. The specification discloses that a change that can be measured is the change in impedance or conductivity in the direct current and/or alternating-current region as a function of a superimposed alternating-voltage or current frequency. However, the specification fails to specifically disclose measurement of change in amplitude or phase to identify the presence of the anti-counterfeiting mark.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 11-16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bamdad (WO 98/31839, Published July 23, 1998).

Bamdad anticipates instant claims by teaching a process for an identification of a biopolymer (anti-counterfeiting mark) comprising:

Applying a first biopolymer (nucleic acid, p25, lines 9-13) to a surface of a first substrate as a layer with electro-active metal atoms, ions, clusters or complex molecules (a metal surface such as a gold-coated electrode, p24, line 11-12);

Contacting the first biopolymer with a second biopolymer applied as a layer with electro-active metal atoms, ions, clusters or complex molecules, wherein the second biopolymer has affinity to the first biopolymer, thereby generating a biopolymer-biopolymer complex (hybridized nucleic acid, p25, lines 11-17);

Applying an electrical current to the biopolymer-biopolymer complex (p25, lines 17-18), and;

Measuring an electrical property of the biopolymer-biopolymer complex, thereby identifying the presence of the anti-counterfeiting mark (p26, lines 6-11).

With respect to claim 12, Bamdad teaches a process, wherein the electrical current is a direct current (D.C. circuit, p25, lines 20-21).

With respect to claim 13, Bamdad teaches a process, wherein the electrical current is an alternating current (A.C. circuit, p25, lines 20-21).

With respect to claim 14, Bamdad teaches a process, wherein the electrical property measured is a change in impedance/conductivity (p9, lines 1-4).

With respect to claim 15, Bamdad teaches a process, wherein the electrical property measured is a function of a superimposed alternating-voltage or alternating-current frequency (p29, lines 22-30).

With respect to claim 16, Bamdad teaches a process, wherein the electrical property measured is a change in voltage (p29, lines 22-30).

With respect to claim 18, Bamdad teaches a process, wherein the electrical property measured is a change in phase (p28, lines 21-25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

11. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

12. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bamdad (WO 98/31839, Published July 23, 1998) in view of Kell et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,810,650, Filed Sept. 22, 1987).

Bamdad teaches a process for a process for identification of a biopolymer as discussed above. Bamdad further teaches that the occurrence of binding of biopolymers can be detected by monitoring changes in voltage (p29, lines 22-30). However, Bamdad fails to specifically teach that the electrical property measured to identify a biopolymer-biopolymer complex is a change in amplitude.

It is well known in the art that the voltage can be characterized by frequency and amplitude. Kell et al. teaches means for providing a voltage signal indicative of the instantaneous voltage between voltage electrodes (column 5, lines 47-48). Kell et al. further teaches that a voltage detector measures a signal representative of the amplitude of voltage between two voltage-sensing electrodes (column 6, lines 59-68).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the process of Bamdad with voltage amplitude measurements to measure voltage between electrodes as taught by Kell et al. in order to monitor the binding of biopolymers.

13. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bamdad (WO 98/31839, Published July 23, 1998) in view of Pfab et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,018,527, Filed July 28, 1988).

Bamdad teaches a process for a process for identification of a biopolymer as discussed above. However, Bamdad fails to teach a process, wherein the electrical property is carried out by a reference electrode and/or counter electrode.

Pfab et al. teaches that a reference electrode forms a constant reference point for the measuring electrode of the sensor for the purpose of measuring a voltage differences between the reference electrode and the measuring electrode.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the method of Bamdad with the use of reference electrode as a reference point for a measuring electrode as taught by Pfab et al. in order to measure a voltage differences between the reference electrode and the measuring electrode.

Response to Arguments

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11-19 filed on December 12, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive in view of the previously stated ground of rejections.

15. With respect to the rejection of claims 17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, Applicants submit that the original disclosure describing a variety of electrical properties and ways, in which the electrical properties can be measured inherently include a description of the amplitude and phase. Applicants further argue that the amplitude and phase components are well-known in the art, and the claims directed towards these properties do not constitute new matter. Applicants' arguments are not found persuasive because the original disclosure teaches that electrical properties that can be measured is the change in impedance or conductivity in the direct current and/or alternating-current region as a function of a superimposed alternating-voltage or current frequency. However, the specification fails to specifically disclose measurement of change in the amplitude or phase to identify the presence of the anti-counterfeiting mark. Although the amplitude and phase are components of electrical properties well-known in the art as submitted by the Applicants, the original disclosure fails to specifically identify the amplitude and phase as the variety of electrical properties that can be measured. Therefore, the limitation of measuring amplitude or phase does constitute new matter.

16. With respect to the rejection of claims 11-16 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bamdad, Applicants submit that a preamble must be read in the context of the entire claim as the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the recited purpose or intended use results in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior

art. Applicants further argue that the pending claim 11 recites a step of “applying an anti-counterfeiting mark to a surface of a first substrate...” and Bamdad does not teach or suggest the step of applying anti-counterfeiting mark to a substrate. Applicants’ arguments are not found persuasive as the term “anti-counterfeiting mark” is defined as being a “biopolymer” in the currently recited claim 11, lines 4-5. As discussed in the previous Office Action filed on August 9, 2005, Bamdad teaches a method of identifying a biopolymer and would therefore read on the currently recited claim 11.

17. With respect to Applicants’ arguments regarding the rejection of claim 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bamdad in view of Kell et al., Applicants contend that neither Bamdad or Kell et al. teach the process of identifying an anti-counterfeiting mark. This argument is not found persuasive since Bamdad does anticipate the limitation of “identifying an anti-counterfeiting mark that includes a step of applying an anti-counterfeiting mark to a substrate” as currently recited claim 11 as discussed above.

18. With respect to Applicants’ arguments regarding the rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bamdad in view of Pfab et al., Applicants contend that neither Bamdad or Pfab et al. teach the process of identifying an anti-counterfeiting mark. This argument is not found persuasive since Bamdad does anticipate the limitation of “identifying an anti-counterfeiting mark that includes a step of

applying an anti-counterfeiting mark to a substrate" as currently recited claim 11 as discussed above.

Conclusion

19. No claim is allowed.

20. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

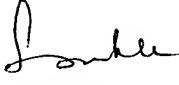
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Unsu Jung whose telephone number is 571-272-8506. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Long Le can be reached on 571-272-0823. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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62/03/06